LABOR. Extract from an Address delivered by W. W. HOLDEN, before the Cumberland Agricultural Association, November 3d, 1859:

I have said, fellow-citizens, that agriculture is the chief pursuit of man; vet it is dependent on, and indissolubly connected with the mechanic arts. They exist together, they flourish together, or they languish and decline together. Slight, neglect, injure one, and you injure the other. If the farmer feeds us, the mechanic clothes us. If the farmer looks to the soil for support, and for sustenance for others, he looks to it and labors in it with the implements which the mechanic has placed in his hands. Every ship that sails; every fortification that towers along the deep; every improvement upon our rivers, lakes and seas; every town and city that adorns the surface of the world; every temple dedicated to law, art, science, or religion; every telegraph wire, annihilating space; every steam-car, uniting the interests and sympathies of distant communities; every telescope, sweeping the heavens and bringing other worlds largely before our vision; every microscope, revealing the hidden wonders of the world around us; every printed book, which informs, instructs, delights and elevates the mind; every fabric and contrivance which contributes to our convenience and comfort, or which protects us from the heat of summer or the cold of winter, is the direct result of mechanical ingenuity, industry and skill.

Let no man be ashamed of mechanical labor. Some of the greatest and best men that ever graced the earth with their presence, were mechanics .-The hard hand of toil is infinitely more honorable than the soft hand of sloth and luxury. Rather let the mechanic be proud of his skill, of his industry, and of his usefulness to society. Let him honor his vocation, and his vocation will honor him. The true test of merit is in the performance of duty in whatsoever situation we may be placed. Tried by this test, the mechanics and working-men of North-Carolina are the equals of any and all others. Be true, gentlemen mechanics, to yourselves, to your country, and to your God. Be true to your State and its interests, as you always have been, and as your brother mechanics were before you, who followed Washington, the farmer, and Greene, the blacksmith, and Morgan, the wagoner, and Sherman, the shoemaker, and Franklin, the printer, in the war of independence. Remember that you are now a power in the State; and that Common Schools and internal improvements are constantly increasing your intelligence, your influence and your power. Remember that labor of all kinds, rightly appreciated and justly protected and rewarded, is the happiest temporal inheritance of man. Its fruits are seen every where, benefitting, gladdening and blessing the earth. Labor, of whatsoever kind, is the life of the State. When it prospers, all interests flourish; when it languishes, all interests decline. Let us, then, cherish, encourage and honor it; and let the mechanics, whose interests and destinies are inseparably associated with those of the farmers, resolve to do their full part in advancing the prosperity and augmenting the glory of our good old State.

"Toil swings the axe, and forests bow ; The seeds break out in radiant bloom; Rich harvests smile behind the plow, And cities cluster round the loom : Where tottering domes and tapering spires Adorn the vale and crown the hill Stout Labor lights its beacon fires, And plumes with smoke the forge and mill.

The monarch oak, the woodland's pride, Whose trunk is seamed with lightning scars, Toil launches on the restless tide, And there unrolls the flag of stars:

The engine with its lungs of flame. And ribs of brass and joints of steel, From Labor's plastic fingers came.
With sobbing valve and whirling wheel.

'Tis Labor works the magic press, And turns the crank in hives of toil, And beckons angels down to bless Industrious hands on sea and soil. Here sun-browned Toil, with shining spade, Links lake to lake with silver ties,

Strung thick with palaces of trade,

And temples towering to the skies."

For the Standard. A RESPONSE,

Most respectfully addressed to "P." in the Standard of the 2nd current.

My DEAR P .- You have selected a favorable letter as your nom de plume, and ever since I read your communication, I have been guessing and guessing and all to no use. Some times I'd think P stands for plucky, and that is a pucky letter (I don't mean the the simple monagraph.) If the Standard contained more of such it would improve in circulation. I thought the P might be for Philos, a friend, and I was thinking the correspondent was giving some friendly hints to our good friend of the Standard as to the course he should adopt. And lastly, I guessed the P might stand for Paddy, and was inclined to this opinion, it was so boldly and defiantly written. But conjectures apart .-My object for the present is to make known to you, friend P, that your voice shall not be heard alone, it finds an echo in every true Union breast in the State, and so long as the Standard extends to such correspondents the courtesy of its columns, I for one shall not complain. Hoping to hear from you and all others who approve of your "Radical" sen-timents, and that we shall make an effort to have our State represented in the approaching Radical Convention, I am, my dear P, your friend and brother.

"ONE AHEAD."

WHAT ARE YOUR RELIGIOUS VIEWS?-About seven miles from Richmond I saw a man lying under the shade of a tree assiduously chewing tobacco. After saluting him and asking him several questions, to which I received lazy yeses and noes, I asked him to what church the people in that neighborhood usually went.

Well not much to any." "What are their religious views?"

"Well not much of any." "Well, my friend, what are your religious views?" Insked. The man answered slowly and sleepily, "My own opinion is, that them as made me'll take care of me."

Amaurosis and Loss of Memory.— Twenty-eight years of observation have con-vinced Dr. Litchel that few persons can continue to consume (smoke) daily twenty grammes of tobacco-without their vision or memory becoming impaired. There are many okers, he urges, who may long resist these effects, but the pernicious consequences, though slow in manifesting themselves, are, however, none the less certain,

Davis and the Union Prisoners. The report of the Judiciary Commiton the case of Jefferson Davis shows that that individual was fully cognizant of the maltreatment of the Union pris-

oners held by the Rebel authorities; that he made no effort to prevent it; and that, in fact, he approved of it. In his message of November, 1861, Davis pretended that the people of the South rere exposed to great outrages by the movements of the Federal armies, and said that the soldiers whom he accused of such excesses " must expect to be treated as oulaws and enemies of mankind." He said that such men, if captured, would forfeit their claims to be considered prisoners of war, and "must expect to be dealt with as offenders against all laws, human and divine."n to that time there had been no particular cause to complain of the treatment of Union prisoners. Although in all cases it had been savage and severe, it was mild and liberal to what follow-The proclamation of the opinion of the Rebel President was an authority to the hard-hearted wretches who support ed his cause to indulge in the malignant cruelties which suited their dispositions, and they made the most of the apparent leave extended to them to the promptings of their own barbarous In 1862 similiar sentiments were avow-

ed by the miscreant who was the President of the Confederacy. But so shocking had been the scenes transacted in Richmond, under the very noses of Davis, his Cabinet, and his Congress, that the attention of the latter was invited to the circumstances, and a committee made report that the prisoners in the hospital were in a wretched condition. They said that one ward of a hospital was so foul and offensive that they were driven out of it instantly, and they thought that "the honor of the country" required that the state of affairs should be brought before Congress and made public. Now, the honor of the country was at that time in the hands of the Executive officer, the President. He was officially notified of the scandalous condition of affairs. He could have reformed it immediately, but he took no steps to abate the miseries which were justi-

fied under his authority. In 1863 the Rebel Congress again was called upon to investigate the condition of things at Castle Thunder. A committee reported that prisoners were killed by the keepers, and cruel and unusual punishments were administered, and some of the prisoners were exposed

to the weather. All this Davis could have reformed, but he did not do it. The minority of this committee particularly censured the brute General Winder, and a Captain Alexander, for "want of humanity and judgment," and averred that the circumstances demanded their prompt removal from the positions which they had abused. But Davis paid no attention to these suggestions, and Winder was retained in the same position for personally addressed by one T. O. Stevens, and asked to remove Winder, upon account of his inhumanity, but Winder was just the man for Davis' purposes, and he was not removed. Various reports seem to have been made to Winder in regard to the miserable condition of the prisoners at Catawba, S. C., An dersonville, and other places; and some of the Rebel surgeons, to their honor be it said, made strong representations, and pointed out the means by which amelioration could be easily effected .-These suggestions were received by Winder and filed. He did not wish to amellorate the condition of the sufferers. He was, for the purposes of Da-

vis, "the right man in the right place." The attention of Davis himself was specially asked by a lady, in October, 1864, to the horrible treatment of the Federal prisoners at Florence, Alabama. She said :-

"If such things are allowed to continue they will most surely draw down some awful judgment upon our country. It is a most horrible national sin that give them food and shelter, for God's but don't starve the miserable creatures

to death." This was accompanied by a paragraph from the Sumpter Watchman, giving a most heartrendering account of the manner in which the Union prisoners were starved and maltreated .--What did this " Christian gentleman, Jefferson Davis, do? Was he shocked at the terrible narrative? Not he! He turned over the letter without instruction to the Secretary of War, who referred it to the Adjutant-General, who referred it to General Winder, who returned it to the Adjutant-General, who sent it to the Secretary of War, who sent it to General Gardiner, who referred it to Col. Harrison, who referred it to Lieutenant-Colonel Iverson, the commander of the prison. During all this disgusting redtape ceremonial hundreds of prisoners had died. When Iverson got the letter he made reply that the lady made too much fuss, and that since he had command of the prison the deaths had decreased thirty-five or forty per day.

From all the evidence it appears plain that the horrid condition of the Southern persons was known all over the South; that notice of it was officially given to Jefferson Davis, but that he made no efforts to prevent the sufferings of the prsoners. From these facts, his culpability appears plainly. The committee of Congress' conclusion upon this subject are that the Rebel authorities "systematically, knowingly and maliciously subjected soldiers of the United States, taken prisoners in war, to the horrors of diseases, to brutal exposure to the elements, and to wasting, fatal starving, and all combined a chapter of horrors, sufferings and woes which has no parallel in the annals of any oth-

er nation, civilized or barbaric." This is but the simple truth, and if Henry Werze suffered for the cruelties which he perpetrated at Andersonville, why should the master demon be allowed to escape ?-Phil. Inq.

man?" Inquired Dr. Whately. A physiologist replied: "Because inspiration is checked, circulation stopped, and blood suffuses and congests the brain." "Bosh!" replied his grace, "It is because the rope is not long enough to let his feet touch the

many we must be excused from writing—when we occupied a seat on the "chuckery" side of the Speaker's chair in the old State House at Columbus, just behind us sat a gentleman who figured on the rolls of the House as the "member from Guernsey." He was fresh from academic halls—not so much of a politician as a schoolmaster and preacher-yet a Whig in whom there was no guile. During the winter he watched, like all young members of legislative bodies, for an oppor-tunity to make his "mark"—but the opportunity was slow in coming, and his eloquence was in a fair way of spoiling, when fortunately in mid-session came the Hour, and with it the Man-this very "member from Guernsey." A bill was on its third-reading—it was important that the Whigs should gain time for securing absentees or for an adjournment. The burthen of this duty was thrown upon the "member from Guernsey," and he accepted it with alacrity. Securing the floor with a copy of the bill under dis-cussion in his hand, the gentleman opened his discourse by calling the attention of the chair to the "poor, little insignificant viz:" which linked the preamble to the body of the bill, and to this he notified the House he intended to give his special care. From this text he expounded for an hour or more in a serio-comical style-serious in tone and manner, but wonderfully mirth moving in matter-until the sides of every Whig grew sore with laughter, and even the aisles of "Gibraltar" resounded with mirth. "Poor, little, insignificant viz:" was viewed in more lights that day than had ever been its fortune before-but better than that, time was "killed" and the object of the Whigs was gained .-The "member from Guernsey" resumed his seat, to be heard no more that session except in the routine of legislation-and when the soft airs of spring drove the law makers from within the walls of the venerable State

All who look upon saloons as a vanity, and their liquid contents as a vexation of spirit-(may the number of such forever increase!)-will remember that just before the century entered into its last half, the temperance men of Ohio made a vigorous effort to popularize the "Maine Law" among the Buckeyes. Among those who took the stump in this cause was the member from "Guernsey," and many an audience was thrilled by the eloquence with which he portraved the evils of intemperance. "Warm, moulsive, carnest-wherever he spoke the cause was advanced; but like other reformers the temperance men asked too much and they got-nothing. The battle over, the 'member from Guernsey" again disappeared, and the rostroms that had known him in the good cause knew him no more.

House, the "member from Guernsey" depart-

ed to be seen no more in the legislative halls

In the course of time Gen. Taylor was taken from his tent and placed in the White House to be killed, alas! by political brigands. In the distribution of honors which always follows the incoming of a new administration, Ohio was not forgotten. To the care of Mr. Corwin-whose last days were embittered with the thought that his life had been a failure-was submitted the Treasury Department; and young Ohio rushed to Washington to help him look after the finances. The "member from Guernsey was there, willing to do his share of this patriotic labor. A clerk-ship-that door through which many a bright young intellect passes to be seen no more of men, or if seen o be recognized only as a machine without hope and without desire beyond the place that holds him-was secured, and the "member from Guernsey" became a copyist for the government. There he remained-bearing twenty months longer. Davis was as all new clerks do, the whole burthen of the administration on his shoulders and its secrets in his heart-for years, when, fortu nately for him, a change of administration jerked him from the pit in the mouth of which his feet were set, and the "member from Guernsey" departed from the Federal city, leaving others to bear the governmental burthens which he was no longer permitted to carry. And so, his mission at the capital ended, he passed out of sight-the great West swallowed him up.

The other day the legislature of the inchoate State of Nebraska elected its first United States Senators, and lo! the "member from Guernsey" is one of the fortunate men-and now the Hon. Thomas W. Tipton, ex-Ohio Legislator, ex-temperance-lecturer, ex-department-clerk, ex-preacher, ex-lawyer, takes a seat in the highest legislative body in the world, where "vizes" cease from troubling, and aspirations after lesser callings are at rest .- Ohio Farmer.

THE WOOL CROP.-Although the product of wool in the United States is increasing annually, does not as yet equal the demand for home consumption. In 1860 we produced 60,264,913 lbs., all of which was consumed in our own factories. We also imported in cannot go unpunished. If we cannot that year 31,371,719 lbs.; making the total consumption 91,636.632 lbs. The product sake, send them back to Yankee land ; of 1864 we have seen estimated at 80,000,000 lbs., or 16,745,087 lbs. beyond the consumption. This would give an increased production of more than 20,000,000 lbs, in four years, and a decreased consumption of some 30,000,000 lbs. The amount imported in 1864 was, however, 72,371,503 lbs. The greatly increased demand from the earlier year was, of course, attributable to the needs of the army and navy in part, and the residue to the scarcity of cotton goods. The army consumbed about 54,000,000 lbs. in 1862; 64,300,000 in 1863, and a similar amount in 1864. The consumption for the navy and for cartridges brought up a total of nearly 200,000,000 lbs, in the last year of the war. In 1810 the product of wool was so small that the Secretary of War had to import 5,000 blankets for the use of the Indians. The contrast of the fifty years makes a striking item in the history of the country.

DIFFERENCE OF TIME AT PROMINENT Points.—The inauguration of submarine telegraphic communication by means of the Atlantic cable, makes it interresting to enquire into the difference of time in the various cities in different parts of the world .-When it is 12 o'clock high noon at New York it is fifty-five minutes and forty-two seconds after 4 (P. M.) at London; fifty-seven minutes and twenty seconds after 6 (P. M.) at St. Petersburg; seventeen minutes, twenty-four seconds after 7 (P. M.) at Jerusalem; fiftyone minutes and forty-four seconds after 6 (P. M.) at Constantinople; forty minutes and thirty-two seconds after 4 (P. M.) at Madrid; thirty-one minutes and twenty seconds after 5 (P. M.) at Bremen; thirty minutes and fifty-four seconds after 4 (P. M.) at Dublin; and forty-one minutes and twenty-four seconds after 6 (P. M.) at Florence.

The difference of time between the extreme East and West points of the United States is three hours and fifty minutes. In the China sea, between Singapore and China, it is midnight when it is noon at New York.

A juror's name was called by the clerk .-The man advanced to the judge's desk, and 'Judge, I should like to be excused."

'It is impossible,' said the judge, decidedly. But judge if you knew my reasons, 'Well, sir, what are they?'
'Sir, the fact is-,' and the man hesi-

'Proceed,' contined the judge. Well, judge, if I must say it, I've got the

The judge being a sedate one turned to the clerk and said: Mr. Clerk, for justice sake scratch that man's name out, sooner than immediately, and let him go and use Tel. Cor. of The Cine New Orleans Riot

NEW ORLEANS, July 30-7:30 p. m. The massacre is over for the present.
The military, headed by Gen. Baird in person. at 41 o'clock, took possession of Canal-st. and cleared the street from Dryades to St. Charles, also the latter streets to common. A regiment of infantry and a battery, headed by a band, are, while I write, parading the city. Gen. Sheridan has not yet arrived, while he is most anxiously looked for. There is general indignation among Union men-even the most moderate-at Gen. Baird, whose dilatoriness has sacrificed so much life.

It is now understood to have been a concerted plan on the part of the Reb-els, among whom the President's dispatch was known yesterday morning. At the tap of a fire bell the rioters left their business, having lately purchased revolvers, to meet and be led by the police who were also armed to the teeth. All rushed toward the Convention, breaking down the fences on Barronnest., in the rear of the capitol, which was surrounded by a force of police. They then ran into the building, and while the crowd outside were firing in-

to the windows, climed the stairs inside, their leader shouting "Rally, boys, raland discharged their pistols into (it being during the recess) within the railing, and about 75 negroes in the lobby, all of whom, in the hall prostrated themselves to escape the shots. As soon as the pistols of the police were emptied the besieged rose and drove out the assailants with chairs, at the part quiet, and polled but a small vote. same time barricading the doors. Then R. King Cutler called upon all those leposed by Monroe, went out and fought his way back to Barronne-st., escaping with a shot in the side.

The fury of the besiegers increased, the barricade was broken, and pistols were again discharged. Then Rev. Mr. Horton, ex-army Chaplain, who had made the prayer at the opening of the Convention, advanced to the door, and showing a white handkerchief, asked for himself and the rest to surrender. He was fired upon, hit by the shot in the forehead, then seized and beaten until he was insensible by the mob and police. One after another the members of the Convention in the hall waved hey were unarmed, and wished to surrendet. Yet not a single arrest was made in the hall, but each man, as he fate threatened him if he remained, was seized and brutally handled by the po-

Poor Dostie pleaded for his life- He was a Union exile, but by his kind treatment to Rebel families in the ab-Hine was shot in the head and stabbed ple in the Commons basis is to retain their in the side. I can, as yet, give you no power in the Legislature, as against the loyal ded, which, though the riot lasted scarce three hours, and seemed to be confined to a few streets, must put the Memphis afiair far in the shade.

Dr. Dostie is not yet dead. He lies at the Hotel Dieu. I have just seen him and pressed is hand. He returned therefore, if the new Constitution has been the pressure, and whispered, smiling, rejected, the result is to be attributed to hosthat he should not die. His worst tility to the national government, and to the wounds are in the abdomen and spine. pertinacity with which the secession leaders Hiis neck is badly cut behind, and now much swolen. He is far gone, but his strong soul and powerful will may bring him through. In the next ward, at the same hospital, I spoke with S. S. Fish, a brother of the conventioner, who as I dispatched vesterday, was wounded and imprisoned. This fine young man is a lawyer, and the same who read the Declaration of Independence at the Union celebration on the Fourth. He has three shot wounds, in the head, left arm and back, in which the balls still lodge; besides, he has several ugly bruises. The following is his own account:

"After the Rev. Mr. Horton had been shot while showing a flag of truce and proffering surrender, I made my way out of the door to the landing at the head of the stairs, where I met a again the old Democratic party. The Worth young man in citizens' dress, armed with a club whom I asked if we could not surrender. He replied, 'No, we intend to kill you all,' and then he raised his club to strike me. I rushed aside to a policeman who stood near the stairs and begged him to take me prisoner, that my life might be saved. He made no reply that I remember of, but pushed me from the landing and forced me to descend the siairs alone. At the botom, I was encountered by two citizens who attacked me with their fists, I broke from them, ran to a policeman on tion do not hesitate to avow their hatred to the pavement and begged him to pro- President Johnson's democracy. They opentect me. He knocked me down with ly charge him with the design of restoring his revolver. I, rising much stunned out eonscions, ran toward another poiceman whom I saw in the center of the street, calling on him to save me. He replied by raising his revolver and taking deliberate aim at me, but which of my wounds he gave me I cannot tell as I fell to the ground for a moment senseless. The next I remember I was between two policemen, who took me through, Common, Carondelet, and Lafayette-sts, to prison. All along Common and Carondelet-sts, respectably dressed, apparently business men came out of the stores, and standing on the pavement, cried 'Kill him! the d-d Yankee white nigger!" I was kept in a cell for some time, laid on a plank, unable to get release on bail, till Judge Hart came and had me removed to the parlor above, and from there I was brought here.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune. Important Dispatch from Gen. Sheri-dan—The Massacre Concocted Weeks ago-Reports of Gen. Sheridan's Re-

Washington, Friday, Aug. 3, 1866. Gen. Sheridan telegraphs to-day to Gen. Grant that the riot was not the result of a mere mob, but a preconcerted and prearrang-ed plan of weeks for the slaughter of Union men. The dispatches of the Associated Press are tempered to suit the latitude from whence they are sent, and are dictated by the disloyal State officials. Attorney-Gener al-Herron, who was an officer in the Rebel service, virtually ranks Gen. Sheridan, as by the order of the President the military are subject to the call and disposition of the Ori-Aveekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, . AUGUST 7, 1866. The Vote on the New Constitution.

The people of this State voted on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday last on the new Constitution. We have received thus far but few returns, but those received indicate that the East has voted almost en masse against it, the West almost en masse for it, while the middle region of the State is divided. For example, Newbern in the East, gives one hundred and seventy majority against the Constitution, while Rutherfordton in the West, gives one hundred and twenty-seven for it and one against it. Hillsborough, under the advice of Judge Ruffin and Gov. Graham, gives fifteen to one against it: Greensborough gives two hundred for, and seventy against it; Durhams', in Orange, gives seventy for, and forty against; Raleigh the seat of government, gives one hundred and seventy-four for, and seventy-two against it; and Goldsborough, the hothead of secession and disloyalty, gives one hundred and twenty-five against, and five for it. The vote polled in the State will be small, and will the Representative Hall, where there probably not exceed one-third of the entire were at that time but 15 Conventioners vote. The opponents of the new Constitution, stimulated by the letter of Judge Ruffin and their aversion to President Johnson and the national authority, under which

It is reported that Gov. Worth voted for the new Constitution. This may be so, and who had arms to leave the hall, and if so, it was done to hide appearances. Near-Capt. Burke, the gallant Chief of Police | ly all his leading friends and newspaper organs were against it, and the Counties that gave him the largest votes last November have polled the heaviest votes against the Constitution. His organ in this City has stated by authority that his opinions in regard to the power of the Convention to make this Constitution are not known; and he has certainly taken no steps as the professed friend of the instrument, to have them known. This statement of itself threw doubt on the power of the Convention to make a Constitution, and this was no doubt intended as a hint to his friends to vote to reject, while he, to hide appearances, and to perpetuate the their handkereheifs, protesting that false impression that he is a friend to the President, voted to ratify.

the Constitution was formed, were very ac-

tive while the loyalists were for the most

Many votes were no doubt cast against the Constitution on other grounds, but the main came out, hoping to escape the certain grounds of opposition to it were, first, because it was the work of a loval body of men who were chosen and who acted under the authority of the United States; and secondly, because it did not count the negroes in the basis of the House of Commons, but only sence of their protectors, he had en- the whites. The great body of the colored deared himself to many, even of his po- people are in the Eastern part of the State, litical enemies. Beside the sufferers I where the secessionists have a large majority; have named in a former dispatch, Dr. and their object in counting the colored peowhite men of the West. And yet these same men, who on the three-fifths principle seek to count three negroes against five white men, would regard as a gross insult the preposition that these negroes, thus counted, should be allowed to vote. To sum up, cling to the dead forms of African slavery. As long as these leaders are permitted directly to control affairs in this State, or indirectly to control them through instruments like Gov. Worth, just so long will North-Carolina be unfit to be restored to the Union.

A friend writing us from middle North-

"I have little doubt the Constitution will

be rejected by the popular vote of the State. A great many took no interest in the matter, not enough even to vote. The reason for its rejection by the people of this section, may be attributed to the simple fact *hat they have been led to believe, that every move tending to restoration under President Johnson's plan, if acquiesced in by them, strengthens his policy, and the influence of those who adhere to it, in restoring to power faction, composed of the opposite affiliation, do not wish to be instrumental in aiding such a policy. They would rather remain out of the Union, believing they will in due time effect a change in the next Presidential election that will overturn such restoration policy, when they can commence the work of restoration under the auspices of a federal lead, (Whig.) upon such a basis as will enable them to obtain their cherished object, the payment of the rebel State debt, and atterwards continue in power, by ostracising every tory, traiter, bush-whacker and Union man who did not shout for Jeff. Davis and his reign of terror. The friends of this facto power his old party, (democratic,) and give as a reason that he began with appointing you, and others of former Democratic proclivities, Provisional Governors, pardoned Rhett, and others, and refuses to pardon W. A. Graham, Vance, and others, old-line Whigs. This they urge as conclusive, demonstrative and positive evidence of the fact. They are, therefore, opposed to such a policy under the plea of restoration to the Union; and hence, they are for defeating it-if in no other way, by staying out of the Union until they can, if possible, effect a charge in the administration at Washington. Judge Ruffin's opinion has confirmed very many in their pre-conceived notions regarding the policy of the President. To sum it up: The government must be under the patronage and control of men who believe in the federal or Whig policy, and then they are ready to acquiesce in such measures as will carry the State back to the Union-which policy is to tax the people to pay the rebel State bonds, and exclude from place and position every man of the "straitest sect" orderwith payment for slaves, the indictment of every Union man who withheld his tithes under the Confederacy, and trial for treason of every Union man who escaped through the Confederate lines. If President Johnson and his friends will concede to them such rights and privileges, every one of them will at once swear allegiance to the United States' government-otherwise, they are for thwarting his plan of restoration. It is time that such trifling with malignants should be done away. To do away with them, and this scheme, I am for adopting the amendment to the federal Constitution, immediately—then, for electing a man for Governor in October, who will adopt the Brownlow policy of Tennessee. Nothing short of it will do, if loyal men wish to be equals with their civil authorities. Rumor here to-night says rebel neighbors. I was always for such a Gen. Sheridan will resign on account of the President's conduct in this affair, and the It has been badly abused by its recipients. embarrassing position loyal officers are plac- / Nothing but the majesty of the law, right

Aonther friend, who writes from the same region of the State, says:

"The election is over, and I have no doubt by Capt. J. Q. A. DeCarteret. the new Constitution is defeated. This result is to be attributed to many causes, but not to inherent objections to the Constitution itself. Nearly all the "secesh" and their well-tried allies, declared they liked the Constitution well enough, but they could not bear the men who made it. Now, when I remember how mercifully the members of the Convention, as individuals and as a collective body, have dealt with these-malcontents and traitors, and now witness their proscriptive spirit and their bitterness and abuse, I confess I am amazed. Had the Convention, like Tennessee, Maryland, West Virginia, and Missouri, have passed an act to prevent these people from voting or holding office, there might have been some little excuse for their vernom and bitterness; but it did no such thing, but treated them just as it did the loyal people. It is as much as human can bear to hear these vipers denouncing members of the Convention as usurpers, fools, wretches, &c., * * The publication of Ruffin's lelter was the signal for action against the Constitution, and its opponents, as if primed and trained to it, raised such a vell as was never heard before. "Don't vote for it, for in six years you will get your negroes back—" the clause prohibiting slavery, and repudiating treasury notes, and all the other acts of the Convention are null and void—Judge Ruffin says so,"—" the Constitution was made by the so called lovalists and traitors"-" vote against it, for Holden, Johnson's provisional Governor, is for it,"such were the appeals made to the people, and they had their effect."

Aside from the injurious effect which the rejection of the instrument will have on the State abroad, our friend deprecates as we do the bitterness of feeling which will be engendered between the East and the West .-But in demanding the white basis the West will be in the right, and her loyal massess, joined to loyal minorities elsewhere in the State, will have it at all hazards.

It may be, however, that the Congress, which is to re-assemble in December next, will settle all these matters for us, and thus relieve us of one root of bitterness by forcing other roots of bitterness upon us. Who can

The Rebel Debt.

We make the following extract from a letter written from Caswell County, by a returned Confederate soldier :

"At our last County Court they did an an office until he has taken and subscribed act, in the payment of a claim which I think it in due form. The amendment to the Conis unconstitutional and wrong. There was a gentleman by the name of Wm. H. Holder-though not yet ratified, would seem, neveress, who was the agent in this County to gather up the tithe for the Confederate army. He went around and did his duty in having his sub-agents all over our County, and brough them collected up the supplies .-Well, the County also authorised him through his agents to collect for the County use some acon &c. Mr. Holderness went to Court in Confederate times and was allowed three thousand dollars for his services by the same Court, but we all went up soon after. He now comes forward and lays in his claim and the County Court pays him the sum of one hundred dollars. Now, sir, is that right? Shall we, who went to the wars and phantly elected as the opponents of secesslought for those men, still be borne down by taxes? Is there no help for us? Under the was spilled, and the torrent of popular paserness was riding around in his sulky, with his umbrella | compelled to yield, like thousands of other over him, to keep the sun off I was tramping to the double quick under Gen. R. E. Lee, and then to come home here and work to pay him. No by the eternal God, we will not pay such men our money! We will see to it. f there is no other alternative left us we will take the law in our own hands and drive the is a shame upon the Court for paying Holdierness the money.'

The complaint made by our correspondent will soon become general. Let the general government take its hands off, and admit these States as they are, and we shall at once hear that the Convention repudiated the rebel debt under duress, and provision will be made to scale and pay it. It will be de- relieved from the disabilities under which clared that the honor of North Carolina de- they now labor. None others ought to exnands that it be paid!

It will also be assumed that slavery was abolished under duress. The leading war men of the State, who are to-day as unsubdued as they were when Lee was in the saddle, hold, with Judge Ruffin, that the Convention had no authority to bind our people; and on this ground they have most probably rejected the new Constitution, because it does not count three negroes in the Commons' basis against five white men. They adhere to the old Constitution, and reject the new, because the old instrument is pro-slavery in its character, and thus secur s controling power in the Legislature to the secession oligarchs.

There is no hope for fixed and stable government, or for loyal men, save in the strong arm of the national government. A large majority of the returned Confederate soldiers want repose and good government, and a due submission to the national authority; but this is prevented by secession demagogues, who have already inflamed our people more against the "radicals" than they were inflamed in 1860 against the "black Republi cans." These demagogues never reason with the people, and never tell them the truth, but rely on appeals to prejudice and passion, which, unfortunately, owing to the demoralization caused by the war and the want of information among the people, have a most injurious effect on the popular mind.

We learn that on Sunday night, some pary or parties unknown entered the smokenouse of Mr. Alvis Sorrell of this City, and took therefrom his whole supply of bacon for the balance of this year, leaving bim only one or two pieces. The house was entered by the use of false keys.

We do not know whether there is at present any clue to the perpetrators, but we trust they may be apprehended and brought

Wake County. The following is the vote of Wake Couny on the Constitution as far as heard from.

t will be seen that the vote is unusually

PRECINCTS. RATIFICATION. Raleigh, 174 72 Busbee's, 37 29 Morrisville, Ridgeway, Hayes, 23 50 aws, Jones. 12 N. Jones. 5 J. Lynns, Banks, 50 00

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by the percent atonement We learn that on Thursday last the people at Hays', in this County, were addressed by Moses A. Bledsoe, B. C. Badger, and C. J. Rogers, Esquires. Mr. Bledsoe spoke at Rolesville on Saturday, and was replied to

Mr. Bledsoe, we learn, confined his remarks almost entirely to the financial condition of the State, and argued the present inability of our people to pay the old State debt.

A friend in the Cape Fear country writes us as follows:

"You have no doubt heard of the secession love feast in the shape of a Convention, which was held somewhere recently in this district, for the purpose of sending delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The people in this locality never heard of such a meeting until after its adjournment. Thos, S. Ashe and A. McLean were appointed delegates. Such men cannot represent the Union people of this district."

With the exception of one or two delegates thus far appointed from this State. who are not themselves specially fitted to speak for our Union people, if the Philadelphia Convention should admit the North-Carolina delegates, that body will make treason respectable and loyalty odious, and will turn its back on at least thirty thousand loyal Union men.

Gen. Ould, late rebel Commissioner of Exchange, is in Washington. He says: "The people of the South will send none but those who took part in the rebellion to the Philadelphia Convention, for the reason that there are none others in the South who have an ounce of brains." The South, he says, will soon resume control of the country, as before the war

This same Ould (if he uttered the above.) ought to be arrested, tried, convicted, and hanged for his treason. How dare this graceless traitor reflect on the Union men of the South?

Ex-Governor Holden. We take pleasure in stating, on the au-

thority of those who are best qualified to know, that the refusal on the part of the Senate to confirm the nomination of ex-Governor Holden, of North-Carolinia, as Minister to San Salvador, proceeded from no distrust of his loyalty or fitness for the place: but that it was dictated solely by a regard to the existing laws and resolutions of Congress, under which the appointee could not have the office. The test oath, enacted in 1862, is a part of the public law of the land. and no man can enter upon the exercise of theless, to bind the body which proposes it. in morals at least, and that also excludes all who have in any way been compromised with the rebellion, until they shall have been relieved by a two thirds vote of Congress .-It is understood that Governor Holden, though at no time in sympathy with the rebellion, was, under a pressure of circumstances little short of duress, compelled to subscribe the ordinance of secession, as was the late venerable and distinguished Mr. Badger. They canvassed the county of Wake in company, in the spring of 1861, as candiddates for the Convention, and were triumion; but, at the last moment, after blood sions overwhelmed all obstaloyal men, in the hope that, by acquiescing in what seemed inevitable, they might guide

the ship of state into some secure haven. The fact is well understood among Senators and Representatives in Congress that Governor Holden was a thorn in the side of the rebellion; and that though, like nearly County Court out of our midst. We say it all men who dwelt in the South during the war, he was unable to preserve a consistent record as a Unionist, he gave the cause of secession and rebellion no more aid and comfort than imperative circumstances required. while the rebels themselves regarded and

treated him as their enemy. Whenever the South shall accept the constitutional amendment we think that all men of the stamp of Mr. Holden, and all others who give evidence of sincere loyalty, will be pect relief .- Washington Chronicle.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

-A portions of the republicans of Ohio have issued an address, endorsing the President and the Philadelphia Convention.

-It is reported that only one democratic paper in West Virginia is edited by a man who can vote. The rest are edited by returned rebels, who are disfranchised, and men who have recently come into the State.

-The Toledo Commercial says that Vallandigham "is the trichina in the Ohio democracy-the thing which is eating them away internally."

-In Cincinnatti, the Copperhead and Johnson men have made a bargain to support a Copperhead Candidate in the 1st Ohio Congressional district, and a Union Johnson Candidate in the 2nd district.

-Attorney-General Speed's name has been mentioned as a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Rosseau as a member of Congress.

-The Alabama State Convention has appointed the requisite number of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Resolutions approving the President's restoration policy ind accepting the convention invitation were adopted.

-The New York Union State Committee, which met at Saratoga on the 3d, appointed the 5th of September for the meeting of the State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor &c.,

-It is reported in Brownsville, Texas, that General Sheridan, on his recent visit to that portion of the country, carried official mesages to the Juarist, as most of his time was

-Gen. Terry at Richmond has issued an order forbidding all military organizations for the purpose of drill other than those ar-thorized by the Governor. This order will prevent the military organization of negroes.

-A Democratic letter from Washington says: "Observing men, who have mixed with the people in the West lately, are not very hopeful of a thorough change in the character of the House at the coming Fall elections."

-Mr. George Dawson one of the editors the Journal, has resigned the Postmastership at Albany N. Y., Cause disagreement with

the Johnsonian policy. -The State Central Committee of the Viginia loyalist are prepairing an address to their constituents, naming suitable and available leading men to represent the party of that State in the September convention, to be acted upon by the leagues.

SHE LOVED NOT WISELY .- The Meadsville (Pa.) Journal, says: A young lady in Meadtownship lately became attached to a youth residing in the same neighborhood, and being desirous that the affection should be mutual, she procured some "love pow-ders," and mixed them in her future husband's food. The result was that they pois oned and nearly killed him, and he is now talking strongly of instituting a suit for